BSEE FPSO Regulatory Review Process

Joan Hall Emerging FPSO Forum September 26 - 27, 2012





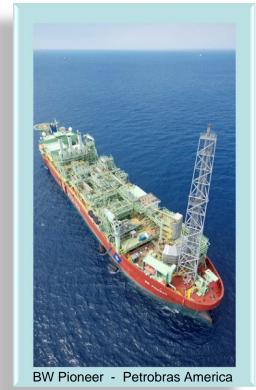
FPSOs in the GOM

Petrobras Cascade/Chinook

- DWOP approved August 18, 2009
- Approved for production March 17, 2011
- 180 miles off LA coast, host in WR Block 249
- 8,300 feet WD
- Turret moored, disconnectable
- Free standing hybrid risers
- Subsea pumps

Shell Stones (future)

- Conceptual DWOP Approved April 24, 2012
- 200 miles from N.O., host in WR Block 551
- 9,500 feet WD
- Turret moored, disconnectable
- Steel lazy wave risers
 - Future subsea pumping









Record of Decision (ROD) for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

- FPSO Record of Decision
 - Signed December 13, 2001.
 - Recommendation and decision document approved the concept of FPSO in the Gulf of Mexico.
 - Does not constitute approval of any specific FPSO project.
 - Summarizes findings from the EIS and other considerations (CRA, regulations).



- Western and Central Planning Areas
 - No FPSO in USCG lightering-prohibited areas
- ≥ 650 feet WD
- Ship-shaped doubled-hulled FPSO
- 1,000,000 bbls crude storage capacity divided into 10 storage tanks
- Permanent, internal turret mooring system
 - Not in EIS: disconnectable turret

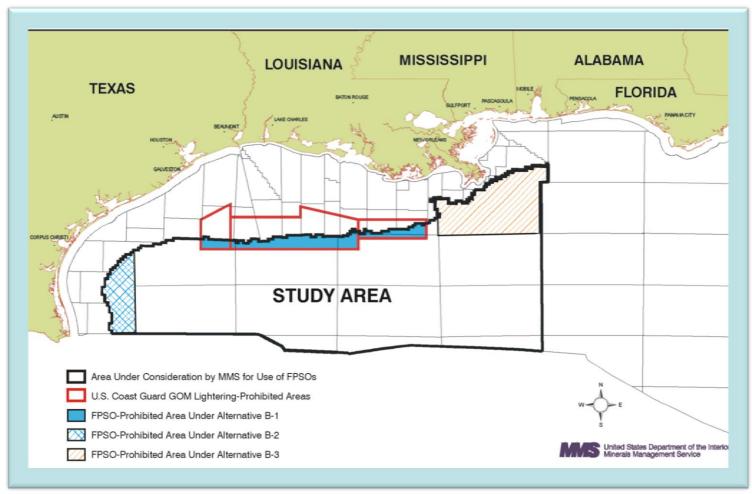


- Subsea systems: wells, flowlines, umbilicals, manifolds and risers are the same as other existing deep water projects.
 - Not in EIS: Free Standing Hybrid Risers (FSHR)
- Production and processing facilities: same as other existing deep water projects.



- Gas transported to shore by pipeline
 - No gas flaring
- Oil transported to shore by shuttle tanker
 - 500,000 bbls capacity limit
 - Jones Act vessel (USCG)
 - Doubled-hulled shuttle tanker
 - Transport crude to Gulf coast ports or Louisiana Offshore Oil Port
 - USCG lightering prohibited areas (USCG)
 - Title 33 CFR Subchapter O, Part 156







BSEE FPSO Applications

- Development Operations Coordination Document (DOCD)
 - Submitted to BOEM Plans Section before conducting any development or production operations on your lease.
 - 30 CFR 250.241 262, NTL 2008-G04
- Deep Water Operations Plans (DWOP)
 - Submitted to BSEE TAS for deep water projects or any project that utilizes new technology.
 - 30 CFR 250.286 295



BSEE FPSO Applications

BSEE Permits and Applications

- 30 CFR 250.802(e) Production Safety System Application (District)
- 30 CFR 250.904 Platform Approval Program Application (OSTS)
- 30 CFR 250.909 Platform Verification Program (OSTS, TAS, Pipeline)
- 30 CFR 250.1007 Pipeline Application (Pipeline Section)
- 30 CFR 250.410 Application for Permit to Drill (District)
- 30 CFR 250.513 Application for Permit to Modify (District)
- Other permits, plans, or applications as required



The DWOP Process

- TAS evaluates the complete operations for a proposed project in deep water or that utilizes new technology, with respect to the intent of the regulations.
- Conceptual Plan and DWOP
- Anatomy of a DWOP Approval
 - Description and scope of project
 - Status of identified departures or alternate compliance procedures
 - Valve closure schedule and timing for abnormal conditions and valve testing frequencies
 - OSTS and PD requirements and reminders
 - TAS conditions of approval



- Doubled-hulled, ship-shaped or other shaped vessel (USCG & BSEE)
- Amount of oil storage in hull
- Oil and gas transportation to shore
- Moored turret system (BSEE & USCG)
- Subsea systems (BSEE)
- Production and processing facilities (BSEE)
 - American standards organizations: API RP 14C, API RP 500 & 505, API RP 14F & 14FZ, ASME, etc.



- TAS will not recommend a permanently moored FPSO
- Why? Hurricanes Ivan, Katrina, and Rita
 - 120 Platforms Destroyed
 - 76 Platforms Extensively Damaged
 - 10 Jackup Rigs Destroyed
 - 24 Jackup and Semisubmersible Rigs Adrift
 - 10 Deepwater Platforms Damaged
 - 861 Wells Destroyed



- FPSO Moored via a Disconnectable Turret Buoy
 - Has been approved in GOM
- Dynamically Positioned (DP) FPSO attached to a Disconnectable Turret Buoy
 - Has not yet been approved for GOM FPSO, but approved for GOM FPU
- Disconnectable FPSO must be able to move under its own power
 - Hull Cleaning & Vessel Service (USCG)
 - Oil Storage & Hurricane Damage (BSEE)



- Turret and Buoy
 - Must be disconnectable
 - Disconnect with or without power
 - Disconnect at an approved significant wave height, H_s, to prevent excessive stresses on the turret, buoy, and release mechanisms. This may vary based on site specific metocean conditions.
 - Disconnect without oil discharge to the environment
 - Must be able to weathervane
 - Must have redundant shut-down valves on the FPSO and dual barriers that remain with the turret buoy



- FPSO moored via the Turret Buoy
 - Define conditions that will require a disconnect
 - Planned Disconnect Timing: must show the FPSO can disconnect and move out of the path of a known storm or other known environmental event
 - Emergency Disconnect Timing: must show the FPSO can disconnect and move out of the path of a sudden storm or other emergency situation
 - Function test semi-annually, not to exceed 6 months
 - Not an actual disconnect
 - BSEE (or USCG) may require a complete disconnect yearly



- DP FPSO attached to a Turret Buoy
 - Must be a class 2 DP vessel at minimum
 - Must define conditions that will require a disconnect
 - Must define watch circle for <u>automatic</u> emergency disconnect
 - Planned Disconnect Timing: must show the FPSO can disconnect and move out of the path of a known storm or environmental event
 - Emergency Disconnect Timing: must show the FPSO can disconnect without an environmental release for a DP FPSO drive off event
 - Function test and disconnect
 - Test requirements are the same as for turret moored
 - BSEE (or USCG) may request annual test



- FPSO Moored to the Turret Buoy
 - Dual barriers on the vessel, eg. 2 BSDVs.
 - 2 Bubble-tight valves that remain with the buoy after disconnection.
 - 1 Riser Isolation Valve (RIV) on the FSHR, at the base of the riser.

DP FPSO

- Dual barriers on the vessel.
- 2 Bubble-tight valves that remain with the buoy after disconnect, eg. 2 QC/DC Valves or RIVs.



- Subsea shut-downs for ESD, TSE, PSHL and process upset are covered in NTL No. 2009-G36.
- Subsea shut-downs for FPSO disconnect: all BSDV, USV, SCSSV, RIV, QC/DC must close before disconnect.
- Testing frequencies will be specified for required valves.



- FSHR safety requirements
 - Redundant tether chains connecting the buoyancy can to the top of the riser.
 - Monitoring the motion of the top of the riser and the motion of the buoyancy can.
 - Actuated Riser Isolation Valve (RIV) at the base of the riser.
 - FPSO, shuttle tanker, and other vessels must never pass over the top of the FSHR's buoyancy can.
- Policy is currently being drafted on this topic.



Other BSEE Considerations

Pipelines Section

- Recommend discussing design pressure and pipeline testing procedures with the BSEE Pipeline Section before completing design.
- Turret buoy flexible jumpers (for FSHR configuration) must be rated for the MAOP.
- NTL No. 2009-G28
 - Departure for external hydrostatic pressure for pipeline design pressure (API RP 1111)
 - Departure to determine the MAOP at the BSDV based on the MASP (See NTL No. 2012-N01)



Other BSEE Considerations

- Platform Verification Program, 30 CFR 250.909 -250.918
 - CVA Reports
 - Design, Fabrication, and Installation
 - Drilling, workover, hybrid well risers, and mooring (TAS)
 - See NTL No. 2009-G03
 - Pipeline and pipeline risers (Pipeline Section)
 - Suction piles, turrets, and floating facilities (OSTS)

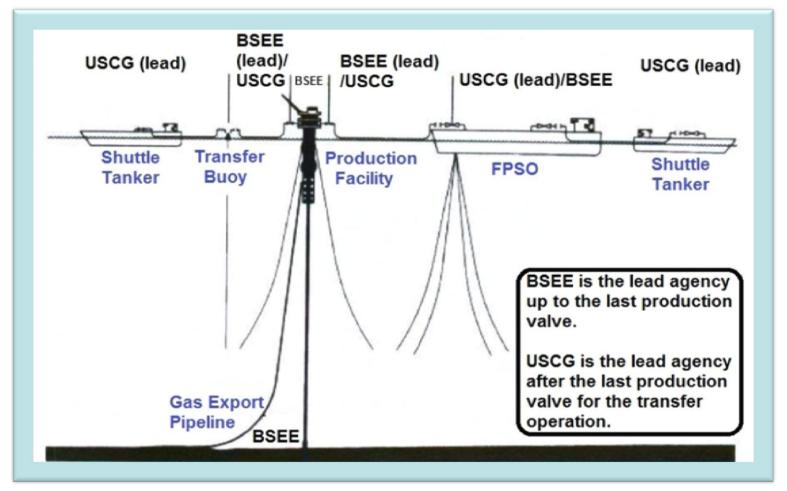


DWOP Considerations and USCG Authority

- USCG Regulations
 - Title 33 CFR Subchapter N, Parts 1-199
- Transfer of oil from the FPSO to the shuttle tanker
- ESD for oil transfer operations
- The FPSO vessel and oil storage
- Vessel DP systems
- Mooring systems (shared by BSEE)



DWOP Considerations and USCG Authority





QUESTIONS?

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— Thank You →



